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Provincial Wesleyan.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1874

"WHAT WILL YE THAT I SHALL DO UNTO YOU?"

The church is in want. The great Head of the church waits to supply all its necessities. He looks on, love beaming in His countenance, and asks—"What will ye?" We propose to aid our brethren and people in answering this question.

The church's pressing need is not *wealth*. Our resources have recently multiplied to such a degree,—our business men have prospered so far—that no interest at all deserving can possibly suffer. Our churches are large, beautiful, thoroughly equipped. Sunday-schools, generally, have ample supplies of agencies, facilities, furniture, as far as unstinted means can procure them. Missions gain upon the Church's benevolence to an extent that surprises onlookers. There is no longer lack in paying ministers or making them comfortable, at least to a reasonable degree. We have but a small proportion of the really poor in our midst. Fortunes are readily and very generally made, and almost as generally given or left to the church for noble purposes. Wealth abounds.

The church does not seriously want for *men*. Whatever may be the cry with other denominations, ours has abundant answers to prayer for labourers. They have come to us from almost every quarter. Scarcely a vacancy remains in these Lower Provinces for Methodist ministerial supply. Sterling men, studious, wise, self-denying, laborous, faithful, they have acted upon their conviction of duty, and we have reason to be proud of them. Our ministry has been doubled in ten years. God has given us in large measure—"good measure, pressed down, and shaken together, and running over."

Thus we might go on, enumerating our mercies and indicating the answer to our own question, negatively. Let us come to the point.

Wherein did our fathers excel? They carried the world by storm. With a tithe of our resources,—with few men, not always learned, often meagrely supplied in the matter of home comforts ahd chapel accomodation; with but little of the worlds goods, very few and humble legacies, no patronizing smiles from governments, but rather frowns and bitter persecution,—a contrast in almost every respect to their successors, yet God always caused them to triumph in Christ. Looking into their lives and their hearts, what do we discover as the master secret of their success. Undoubtedly, *earnestness*. They were, heart, mind, soul and strength, devoted to one work. They lived to preach, and preached to save sinners. Only one consideration is needed to come home closely to our hearts and produce in us the same elements and results.

Do we really believe our own doctrines? That mankind are in danger—danger so awful and imminent that the Bible employs terrific figures to describe it? Do we believe that Christ died to save them, and is now waiting to prove His promises? Do we believe that we as ministers and Christians are entrusted with the duty of calling to repentance, and leading to the Saviour, our neighbours and families? Finally, that we must all give an account of the deeds done in the body. Believing this, pondering it, should we not diligently, directly, perseveringly live more for others—less for ourselves?

The church's great want is *earnestness*. Christian enthusiasm, zeal for God and sinners.

HIEROGLYPHICS.—We notice that the "Palestine exploration" party makes good progress. In nothing do they succeed so well as translating the quaint characters occasionally brought to light on stones and vessels recovered from the dust of centuries.

This has reminded us of our *western* difficulties in the art of letters. Who knows anything of the success attending our efforts at deciphering strange syllables and words? Sydney Smith once compared the writing of certain correspondents of the "Edinburgh Review," to the results which would follow if a big drunken spider had fallen into the inkstand and then crawled over a sheet of paper. That was the extent of Sydney Smith's knowledge of Natural History. We have seen writing, more than once, which resembled a pool of tadpoles when engaged in their liveliest convolutions. We will not say how much of this kind of manuscript has been manufactured in our own office; but we will maintain that we have never regarded a barbarous style of writing as an accomplishment to be proud of. That betrays a state of mind bordering on the vicious. We deplore our defects, and, as a good penitent, throw all the blame on our early schoolmasters!

But really, now, the task of rendering such a piece of caricature as we have referred to into good, readable English is one not to be coveted. Therefore, the Printer should have something more than condemnation. It is convenient, as we well know, to have "the Printer" as a scapegoat when paragraphs are wrong or style does not quite suit our taste; yet we do admire the skill, patience and longsuffering of men who can, week after week, wade through yards of manuscript which might be classified as appraisers do the debts of a bankrupt, "good, doubtful, bad, desperate." The amount of hesitancy, quandary, guessing and desperate venture, which they pass through every week, would give ordinary men a hopeless, nervous disorder.

We have joined in the very proper wish—"Pray for Editors." We now add another request, "Pray for the Printer," and in the working of a very natural law you will come in time to sympathize with and forgive him.

DER CANADISCHE EVANGELIST.—This German paper, one of our General Conference organs, reaches us regularly from Hamilton, Ont., the place of its publication Rev. C. S. Eby, B. A., is Editor. The sheet is printed very neatly, and conducted with such spirit as any one would naturally anticipate who listened to its Editor's impassioned and masterly appeal on the floor of General Conference. We had resolved to attempt a representation of Mr. Eby's work and prospects among the German people, but on second consideration prefer leaving this to the only exponent capable of doing it justice.

Will Mr. Eby please fulfil a little promise made to the Editor of this paper anent the duty alluded to above? Who knows what sympathy and prayerfulness may be awakened among us as the result?

SANITARY.—They are preaching in Montreal on the subject of "cleanliness." There are localities in that as in all large cities which sadly require this sort of counsel. Small-pox reigns in that city perpetually. Only a week or two ago a young man came from Montreal to Halifax, bringing that loathsome disease with him, and died in a few days. The papers are urging precautionary measures, as well they may. It only the cities could equal, in habits of cleanliness, our rural population, contagions would have little to feed upon. There is not perhaps in the world a peasantry more tidy and cleanly than our own. They are exemplary in this particular. A genuine woman of the Lower Provinces is usually a model house-keeper.

BOOK NOTICE.

"Tried but True," is the title of an unostentatious little book, issued from the press of the "Daily News," St. John, N. B. It appears anonymous, the "Mark Mapleton," being evidently a *nom de plume* of the author. Whoever the author is he has our warmest thanks for the pure and gentle book which he has given to the public. "Of making many books there is no end." We are glad it is so. Let the work of book-making go on until every worthy phase of human life has its representative, and every noble human thought its expression. The book, whose title appears above, is the story of a young girl who, having been shipwrecked on the coast of Nova Scotia, at the early age of thirteen, and deprived of her father who perished from exposure, and whom she tenderly nursed with such rude means as were at her command in an open boat, until death claimed him and left her a helpless and lonely orphan, yet, in all the new and trying circumstances in which she was placed, exhibited a purity, self-reliance, rectitude, and sustained determination to discharge her duties, which make her life a fitting example to be placed before our youth. We presume the author does not claim for his book a high literary merit. He is however successful in his delineation of character as far as he attempts it, has good descriptive powers, and is able to impart to his story a cumulative interest. We have certainly seen a bolder hand. We think that there is but little skill shown in the introduction of the heroine into the situation in which she is placed; the writer seems hurrying to the issue; there is too much of pure narration, too little of action; and altogether a lack of dramatic vividness The fame too of Mr. Carter's son is as tenderly dealt with as if he were a living member of our own social circle. He is spoken of as "in many respects a worthy man," though his feelings are shown to be coarse and blunted by avarice, and his conduct to his father's protegé was very unkind. Hetty Davison's violent conduct seems unnatural. "Province of Ontario" is an anachronism. These are a few imperfections which struck our mind as as we hastily glanced through the volume. We have great pleasure however in commending this book to the public. It should have a place in our Sabbath school libraries, and it will form an admirable Christmas present for the children of any family. For sale at the Wesleyan Book Room.—*Com.*

Correspondence.

CORNISH NOTES.

BY A TOURIST.

It is pleasant to visit the South Western part of England at any season of the year, but specially so in the beautiful summer months and when the British Wesleyan Conference is an additional attractive feature. To every one who holds the name of John Wesley dear, this portion of his extensive parish is suggestive of acts of heroism and gospel triumphs equal to those of the favoured apostolic age.

CORNWALL

presents varied features of interest. Its scenery is fine. The eye does not tire by being compelled to view a vast unbroken plain, nor is the tourist impressed as in the highlands of Scotland, with the grandeur of mountain scenery. Yet here are views that please and scenes that thrill the beholder. The climate in its clearness, softness and health-giving properties we should judge to be superior to that of London or Liverpool. In an agricultural point of view Cornwall is not equal to some of the midland or Eastern Counties of England. It is emphatically a mining county. Looking out of the windows of the railway carriage in which we travelled, we could count in a limited distance scores of chimneys, each representing a mine of value. The mining interests hold in a general sense the same relation to the people as the fisheries do to the Newfoundlanders or as agricultural matters do to the inhabitants of Prince Edward Island. In connection with the mines

"YOUTHS OF THE GENTLER SEX"

by thousands find employment. Their wages are small and their occupation menial. In the mining as well as in the cotton districts of England we witnessed many things calculated to degrade rather than ennoble woman. Legislation of late has done much to modify the harsh demands of employers of "female help" but it may be fairly claimed that there are abuses remaining still which call loudly for reformation. Woman ought not to be required to perform heavy manual labour in the fields and on the streets, or to suffer in long wearisome hours the heated and sickening factories.

AT CAMBORNE

we had an illustration of one of the peculiarities in the scale of hotel charges and gratuities. We found on presentation of our bill that we were required to pay for inferior accommodation at the rate of charges exacted in a first-class New York hotel and then we were expected to handsomely fee the chambermaid for caring for our room, boots at the rate of six shillings sterling a week and at the same rate pay for the item of attendance Formidable bill!! Gross imposition!! The system of gratuities in Great Britain is a monstrosity. Ask a man in the street a question, and the probability is that he will solicit payment for the answer; hire a cab and as you enter, a lounger from the side walk will move forward and close the door after you, and then thrust in his hand for payment. At the hotels, in the railway depots, on the steamers, places of public resort--every where a tourist is expected to fee every one who extends to him the least consideration.

In the midst of a mining community prettily located is the town of Redruth, in the vicinity of which are two places of historic interest.

CARN BRAE AND GWENAP PIT.

Passing to the first we ascend a high hill. The ground is considerably broken. There is a weird look about the scene. Toiling to the highest altitudes the outlook is indeed grand. We pause as we reach an eminence crowning a massive pile of rocks. Several huge boulders arrest attention. On their surface are large cavities. These cavities are said by Dr. Smith and others to have been receptacles for the blood of the slaughtered victims offered by the Druids as sacrifices. In this region the geologist will be intensly interested and the Christian student will not fail to moralize upon the great changes that have taken place in the social, political and religious condition of England's population since Carn Brae was the shrine on which the men and women of the olden time sought to propitiate God.

Near Redruth the far famed Gwenap Pit is located. It looks like "a natural amphitheatre"—in size smaller than we expected, about three hundred feet in circumference in its largest part and narrowing to a very limited area in a depth of about fifteen feet. Certainly it must have been larger one hundred years ago or six thousand persons could not have been accomodated within it. We stood with peculiar feelings in the precise spot—the pulpit of Gwenap Pit—where the Rev. John Wesley preached to the Cornish miners. Retracing our steps to Redruth and observing numerous black-berry bushes we were forcibly reminded of Mr. Wesley's reference in his journals to his meal on black berries, occasioned by the lack of hospitality on his preaching tour. The results of his self-denying labors are now visible in this region of country in the power and influence of the Methodist Church. In the extreme west we visited as places of interest

THE LOGAN ROCK AND LAND'S END.

The former is reached by a pleasant carriage drive of six miles from Penzance, which is the terminus of the system of Cornish Railways. It represents a rock of forty tons weight, so adjusted as to be movable by the pressure that a single hand can bring to bear upon it. On our drive thither we were agreeably surprised by meeting a lady whose sister is the wife of one of our New Brunswick ministers. We were immediately back in mind to the happy days and pleasant scenes of our first ministerial appointment in Miramichi.

At Land's End, ten miles from Penzance, the scenery is somewhat of the character denominated wild. The bold outline of coast or the jagged broken rocks and dangerous reefs, filled us with awe as we contemplated the possibility of a shipwreck on a stormy night. Tourists by thousands every year visit this place. On a fine day the ships of many nations are to be seen. A splendid light house warns the watchful mariner of danger. To us the special attraction of Land's End was a visit to the spot where Charles Wesley received the inspiration of the well known hymn commencing, "Lo! on a narrow neck of land," &c. As our feet pressed that spot, but one step removed from the outer edge of a dangerous cliff, and as we surveyed the scene, we experienced sensations of delight which more than repaid us for the fatigue and expense of a tour across the Atlantic.

LETTER FROM ONTARIO.

DEAR MR EDITOR,—We began to think that something was seriously wrong with our last correspondence that its publication was so long delayed. Were not our words fitly chosen in venturing a criticism upon that august body the General Conference "which, in sterling eloquence, far transcended our Provincial Legislatures, and quite equalled, at its palmiest hour, the House of Commons?" Or were we too rash in expressing our sentiments? Perhaps you were afraid lest its publication might excite the loyal people of the Eastern Provinces to rebellion in view of the change of name from Wesleyan to Methodist. To tell the truth, we had worked ourself up into a very wrathy mood, and came very near saying "that our first letter having been withheld from the eager and enquiring Methodist public—after being asked to write it, we would never send a scratch of a pen to the PROVINCIAL WESLEYAN again—no never!" But finally better feelings triumphed, and we uncorked the bottle of wrath; and when the next number of your valuable paper came to hand there was our letter just as it was penned—save and except a few typographical errors—which are venial sins.

CONGRATULATORY.

Away from all rail and water communication, and, therefore, in this travelling age almost out of the reach of the world, news reach us slowly. Fancy then our astonishment on reading the following paragraph in the last *Guardian*. Certainly it must be correct, because the paper rejoices in the employment of the brains of two editors, now, instead of one as under the old *regime*. "The Rev. A. W. Nicholson, A M., the accomplished Editor of the PROVINCIAL WESLEYAN thus eloquently discourses in that paper on the results of the General Conference." We certainly knew that the Editor in question was accomplished, and his utterances eloquent, but until we read that paragraph we did not know that any university had granted him a diploma. Will he be kind enough to inform us what university has had the honor of granting this distinction? To us it seemed strange indeed that the sailor boy, who some twenty years ago joined us at Sydney, C. B., as his "super" in his first year of ministerial toil, should to-day not only be accomplished and eloquent but also have an A. M. to his name. May his shadow never never grow less! May he long live to gracefully wear his newly acquired honor. Other men—and less literal, too, have had affixes to their names—why not the editor of the PROVINCIAL WESLEYAN? Say:—Can you put a poor fellow in the way of honestly getting some of these distinctions. (This last in confidence.)

THE MAGAZINES.

By the way—while on literary matters—have you seen a specimen number of "Earnest Christianity" in its enlarged form? Not a member of the Book Committee, or any other Committee under the sun, and therefore not in the secrets of the Executive, this Magazine, in its present form, seems to us an anomaly in Methodism. Dame Rumour says that one prominent member of the General Conference, no less than a Missionary Secretary, is the Editor-in-chief, and that another member of the General Conference, a Chairman of District, manages the business department, and that a number of influential ministers have engaged to write for the Magazine Does not this look very much like opposition to the New Canadian Methodist Magazine? And may not this movement, if continued, have the effect of rendering both schemes abortive? A copy of enlarged "Earnest Christianity" reaching us the other day, we in our simplicity, thought it was the new "Canadian Methodist Magazine," and resolved at once to get some subscribers. Twenty subscribers would be ten dollars; not much to a Cabinet Minister drawing eight or ten thousands dollars from the country; not much to a merchant prince making his twenty to fifty thousand dollars a year, but a great deal to a poor Methodist preacher. Why ten dollars would purchase two barrels of flour, and two barrels of flour would last two months. But alas for building castles in the air, how soon they vanish away! In the midst of our revery the stern truth forces itself upon us, the magazine is not the Conference Magazine after all, and therefore, in our loyalty to the "powers that be," we reluctantly threw the magazine on the table, and resolved to have nothing to do with it.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

And so the great Republican Party of the United States is virtually defeated at the polls. Will there, now, be any talk of Grant for a third Presidential term? Possibly the soldier President, when his second term closes, will have held the reins of government long enough. A long lease of power too often engenders abuse. What about reciprocity?—will the Democrats reciprocate with us in trade relations without our paying too dear for the whistle? One thing is certain:—whether reciprocity would benefit the farming population or not, farmers in Ontario can manage to live with present prices for their produce. Fancy 30 cents per lb. for butter, 80 cents per bus. for potatoes, $1.10 per bus. for barley, and $20.00 per ton for hay. Some fine geese were sold in Toronto the other day for 80 cents each. In the good old times they were abundant at 25 cents each, and even less than that.

To judge from newspaper reports, crime is fearfully on the increase in Ontario; and in towns and cities, burglaries are of very frequent occurance. The old method of bank robbery, by means of false keys, has given place to the more summary mode of binding and gagging the bank official and members of his household, and getting possession of the keys in this manner. And, then, with the genuine keys, the robbers enter the bank, open the vault and leisurely help themselves to as much of the "filthy lucre" as they can conveniently carry away. "The love of money is the root of all evil." And what risks men run to possess themselves of other peoples gold; and only obtained to be recklessly squandered in debauchery and crime.

We are having a most delightful Fall. The rain which fell early in October gave the fall wheat a fine start and made the pasture in some localities abundant. And for four weeks the weather has been most enjoyable. Breathing the balmy air, and basking in the bright sunshine, one might fancy himself in Florida, that country which gives a new lease of life to poor suffering humanity, just ready to "shuffle off this mortal coil." The cattle are luxuriating in the midst of plenty of rich green grass; the farmers wives are luxuriating in the midst of plenty of milk and butter, the latter in rolls worth 35 cents per lb.; the farmers themselves are luxuriating in the midst of fine roads for taking produce to market and good prices—unless for wheat. And the preachers, poor fellows, are luxuriating in the midst of the general prosperity, and plenty of work. So in Ontario, if not in Nova Scotia, the good time is not coming—it has come. May the great Giver of all good bestow upon us all more of His grace, that our hearts may go out to Him in gratitude and thankfulness for all His mercies!

We once heard an eminently literary gentleman remark "that editorials are not read." That while they seem to be necessary to give stability and character to a paper, especially among Brother Editors, the people generally do not read them. If this be true, it does not say much for the intelligence of the reading community, that the work which involves the largest expenditure of brain power should be the least prized. Now we mean our letters to your paper shall be read, and however they may be wanting in other things, they shall possess one good quality—that is *brevity*. So good night.

J. HERBERT STARR.

Streetsville, Nov. 10, 1874.

(If any man is entitled to indulge in a little innocent badinage with us, it is our worthy and esteemed "first super," even though it be partly at our expense. He deserves all explanation, and we proceed to give it.

For weeks we have been, thanks to correspondents, crowded with most welcome letters. And we just took liberties with a few, according to the extent to which we knew the writers could be safely tempted. In holding over Mr. S's. letter we foresaw grievous vexation, to be followed by—forgiveness. Now we thank him, and one or two others, for forbearance.

As to the literary title. It had no origin that we are aware of. Like Topsy, "it jest growed." We have passed through all the experience. however, of men who find themselves suddenly elevated to honour and distinction, and for the information of less favoured ones we may say, that there is neither exhiliration nor depression in attaining to the altitude of that "degree." We have borne *with* it for a year or two without being appreciably affected in health or temper. Now that the secret is out, it will probably take to itself wings, and fly away, as it came—a strange, migratory bird, from no one knows what imaginary latitude. Adieu.

The unfortunate coincidence of the Magazines is one against which we fully believed General Conference had provided. It would seem that we all misunderstood it however. We can only hope that such measures may be adopted as will preserve us from rivalry where all ought to be the most hearty co-operation. Our Church could sustain one grand Magazine most handsomely. We seriously doubt if it can do more.—EDITOR)

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

"THE ROMAN CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY."

DEAR MR. EDITOR:—The Romanists in England appear determined to keep pace with the Educational requirements of the day. The popular thirst for knowledge is at present so strong that they are compelled to meet it, and are taking care to do so on their own terms and strictly under their own control. Archbishop Manning has prohibited the sons of English Roman Catholics from attending Cambridge or Oxford. This stern precept has been rebelled against and disobeyed in many instances, and the new University is intended to provide for the higher education of their youth, and do away with any plea for their attendance at the ancient seat of learning. The Catholic University is eligibly situated at Kingston, in the most aristocratic quarter of the metropolis, and will soon assume goodly proportions in the way of imposing buildings, and a numerous attendance. The elected staff of Professors are strict Romanists, but are well-known and distinguished men in their several departments of study. The Rector, upon his induction into office, made a solemn profession of allegiance to the Holy Father, and all pains have been taken to shew that it is really and unmistakably Papal and Romanist. We have in this matter another proof of the vitality and earnestness of the system in England, and an additional call for vigilance and work to withstand its aggressions.

"EXCOMMUNICATION OF THE POPE."

This bold step has been taken by the Order of Freemasons in Italy. Much surprise was felt when some time ago it was discovered that the Pope who of late years has been so intensely bitter against the Brotherhood, was himself a Freemason and had never been relieved of his obligations. Many of the Catholics denied the truth of the statement but there is not the slightest doubt of its correctness. It now appears that for many years a charge has been entered against the Holy Father for cursing and excommunicating the Brethren of the Order, but his recent proceedings in advising the clergy of Brazil to take steps against the Brotherhood. have induced its authorities in Italy to expel his Holiness from their lists, and the decree for expulsion has been forwarded to the Vatican signed by King Victor Emmanuel. We wonder how the Pope relishes the process He is quite an adept at the business, and can curse, anathematize and expel as glibly as any man that ever filled the Papal chair, but in this case the tables are turned upon him. Meanwhile much amusement has been caused by the little game which has been thus played out, and the "*infallibility*" of the expelled Freemason, who for so long a time concealed or denied his relation to the Craft, has received another violent shock.

"ANNEXATION OF FIJI."

Much pleasure is being expressed at the accomplishment of this most desirable project. The news received conveys little more than the bare announcement of the fact, and we have to wait for full details of the annexation of this group of valuable islands to the sovereignty of Great Britain. It has been repeatedly urged on the attention of the Government and especially by Mr. McArthur, but Mr. Gladstone and his party paid but little attention to the arguments brought forward. The project appeared to conflict with some of the conclusions at which they had arrived as to the undesirability of further extending our Colonial Empire; and so remonstrance, petitions and arguments were all unheeded. Mr Disraeli has taken the matter in hand with a good deal of vigor, and shortly after his advent to power, dispatched a Commissioner, with authority to act decisively and promptly. The result appears to be the cession of the Islands from King Thakombau and the hoisting the British flag in the name of our gracious Queen. Many and great civil and political advantages may be anticipated from British rule in those lovely islands, the Polynesian slave Trade will be suppressed, and missionaries will everywhere receive protection. Two-thirds of the population have already received the Gospel, and it was high time that the injustice perpetrated by lawless white men should be repressed, and adequate authority everywhere prevail.

"THE BISHOP OF LINCOLN"

has been a little quieter of late, and the Wesleyans have not taken up the whole of his attention. Much curiosity has been expressed as to the number and status of the preachers whom the bishop has in training for Episcopal orders. It now appears that he has succeeded in winning over two Wesleyan Local Preachers, but from the tone of his letter it was generally concluded that several of the Travelling Preachers were under his Episcopal care, and seeking admission into the church of England. There is a story current relating to one lay brother who has "*gone over*," that on a recent occasion he was invited by a clergyman to read the lesson in the Church and was permitted to wear the surplice. It worked most effectually. From that time his head appeared full of the honor and dignity conferred by the white robing, and the consequence is, that he is now in all possible haste preparing to become an Episcopal Clergyman, and has abjured the church of his conversion and early training. The Bishop of Lincoln has also been engaged in admonishing one of his own clergy, who for years past has been engaged in the training of a famous breed of race horses, and occasionally entered them for the great races which produce so much national dissipation. The aged Clergyman claims a perfect right to follow his own course, tells his Lordship there is no law to prevent him, but intimates his intention to resign in order to prevent further scandal. "B"

Nov. 2. 1874.

LETTER FROM MONTREAL.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:—The members of the churches in this city, and others who formed the large assemblies at the meetings of the Dominion Evangelical Alliance, in the transition to the ordinary services in their respective sanctuaries, enjoyed the frequently repeated labours of Mr. Varley, Evangelist, for more than a week after the Alliance closed its sessions. He is a free, clear, earnest speaker. As a representative Englishman he seems to have no experience of that self-distrust which so often embarrasses and enfeebles in public many gifted, holy, benevolent men. Being strongly built, and now in early middle age he can unweariedly exhort, and pray day after day. His laudable aim was to have Christians raised to a higher spiritual life. His excellent method was that of expounding the Scriptures, comparing one important passage of holy writ with others. In this he strove to have his audience accompany him. They were therefore entreated to bring bibles with them, and to find the places referred to, and read them with him.

This mode of instruction was approved by the intelligent and earnest. Many were graciously quickened in their heavenly aspirations. Mr. Varley has since visited the cities of Ontario. Just now he is working for the Lord in the Metropolitan W M. Church, Toronto. There he finds the fields white unto the harvest, and will doubt ess reap largely. In due time he who soweth, and he who reapeth shall together receive appropriate and abundant wages from their great Master.

Immediately after the General Conference the session of the Wesleyan Theological College was opened with an increased number of students Lectures are delivered in the ample basement of the Dorchester street Methodist Church by the Rev. Principal Douglas LL D. on theology, and church history; and by the Rev W. J. Shaw M. A. as classical tutor. The students also attend the readings in M'Gill's college in the departments of metaphysics and natural science. They hold together a weekly prayer-meeting for an hour in the afternoon of Tuesday. They are well accommodated to this time, in the class-rooms of the Church. The Trustees have acquired a very eligible lot for a suitable Collegiate edifice, on which they will be glad to build as soon as they shall have adequate funds.

It is pleasant to have to place on record that on the Oka Mission, near the Lake of the two mountains, the Indians have built a new church which was dedicated to Almighty God a very short time ago. The Rev John Syvret preached in French, as many of the Indians understood that language. The sermon was interpreted into Indian by the Chief Ousakaraut. The Rev. E. DeGruchy, together with other ministers and friends assisted at the proceedings, which were concluded by a grand prayer-meeting in the evening The church is a comfortable frame building It is painted white on the outside It has a belfry in which hangs a good bell (the gift of a gentleman in Montreal) of which the Indians are very proud. What a change has come over the magnificent landscape on and near the Lake of the two mountains since its discovery by Europeans! The new and neat sanctuary is an object of beauty in striking contrast to the grand river and forest views by which it is environed. The silvery tones of the bell call the dark children of the wilderness to worship the Great Spirit, whom their fathers only dimly knew, but whom their swarthy posterity address in lowly love, and trust as "Our Father in heaven" The savage war-whoop that in days of yore echoed for the death agonies of reputed enemies has given place to the chorus of the angel anthem, "Glory to God in the highest, on earth, peace, good will to man." Let us help to multiply and extend these triumphs of the Gospel until the earth be filled with the the knowledge of God. This is the vocation of Methodists.

It is to be lamented that the Protestant Indians of Oka are deprived of many advantages, by those Romanists in whom the tenure of their land is vested. Let us hope that the day is near when neither red men, nor white men, nor any others, shall suffer any wrong for conscience sake towards God.

The international course of Sunday school lessons are generally used in this city. An important movement has lately taken place in respect to them. Every Saturday from twelve to one o'clock a meeting is held in Association Hall for the study of the lesson for the following Sabbath. Pastors of city churches conduct these meetings alternately They are numerously attended by teachers of all denominations, who find the exercise edifying and helpful. Their classes partake of the benefit. It cannot be doubted but such union meetings for Scriptural research must prove advantageous The Word is the instrument whereby the Spirit works. His grace should be earnestly sought. It will not then be denied. Thus the Sabbath school scholars will be led into the knowledge and reverent love of the Scriptures, and become sanctified by God's truth. Thus shall be raised up a great multitude who shall walk in the light of the Lord, and be led thereby into holiness on earth and eternal life in heaven.

The annual general meeting and public examination of the pupils of the Protestant Institution for deaf mutes, was held at the usual time There are twenty in attendance, twelve being free pupils, the others pay fees in full or in part. The Board complain that their buildings are inconveniently small, as various trades are taught on the premises, as well as ordinary school accomplishments They have obtained land for building on, but require $12,000 more money before they would be justified in commencing a new edifice And yet this ought to be done without delay, as there are no fewer than 780 deaf mutes in the Province who have received no school instruction The health and progress of the pupils have been satisfactory, Specimens of their work were exhibited at the meeting, which elicted applause The pantomimic exercises were not so extended as sometimes, but the proficiency of the boys in dactyology was indisputable. One of them thus gave an essay on the advantages of education It was interpreted to the audience by an unprofessional gentlemen, and showed the scholars intellectual and moral advancement. The talented Principal and his wife, who is matron, are a pair of deaf mutes. The venerable Dr. Cramp offered the opening prayer of this anniversary occasion which was closed by a liberal collection.

Nothing in the educational line, has of late, awakened more interest here than the address of the Rev. T B. Stephenson, B. A., of the "Children's Home" London, England. This is a Methodist Foundation, having its centre in Bonner Road, Victoria Park; and branches in Lancashire, and in Hamilton, Ontario. Mr Stephenson possesses the confidence of the Conference in England, as well as that of Canada. He has brought 150 trained children to this country, who are giving great satisfaction. He expects to bring out some scores more each year. One peculiarity of his "Children's Home" is that the inmates are grouped in *families*, of about 15 or 20 boys or girls in each. They have a Christian lady for their "mother," daily domestic worship, household meals, and order and discipline. Thus the dear family tie which vice and poverty had rudely broken for the little ones in their infancy is in a degree restored and cherished. Hitherto the effect of this training has been notably good. Mr. Stephenson clearly illustrated the stirring topics of his address, by dissolving views of the "Homes" in England, and Hamilton, the "mothers" who have given themselves to this sweet charity, and of some of the children of both sexes These were photographed when first "caught" in their uncared for state, and again, after having been clothed and schooled The contrast was striking, and so great that the individual could hardly be recognized in the blessed transformation. This work was aided by the people present to the amount of $1,200, which was afterwards, by others, raised to $1,700. After a successful visit to Canada Mr. S returns to London, about this time, to prosecute his labours of love in that vast metropolis.

To the men of letters in Montreal the event of the autumn is the Annual University Lecture of McGill College. It was delivered by Professor Goldwin Smith, The Professor's theme was, "Illustrations of the value of History." Mr. Justice Day the Chancellor, occupied the chair. Besides the students a large number of their friends were present, the governors and professors in their official robes, and several prominent clergymen of the city. The primary object of the lecturer was to incite the students eagerly to pursue this part of a liberal education A great change has lately taken place in the study of history. It has ceased to be merely a relation of past events, but has become a *philosophy of humanity*. History is now producing fruits which it did not when it was only a narrative of things done. The great writers of former days, lacking the philosophical view that is now cultivated, had no historic sympathy with the institutions or their makers in by-gone times, nor with the moral development of mankind. This is now being altered. Hence the lawyer, the medical man, the scientist, the theologian and the statesman, by penetrating into the springs and sources of the changes which long lapse of time has effected in their respective professions, may more surely, rapidly and safely than before help forward those anticipated improvements whereby the race shall be carried ever nearer to the yet distant goal of the least evil, and the greatest good in individual, social and national existence. Welcome shall be the day when writers whose books shall be entitled to influence men's actions, shall cease to pay homage to theory, or party, or profit, and the only divinity to which they bow their knee shall be Truth.

Goldwin Smith is filling an enlarging sphere by his magazine articles, and his lectures. He will take care that his own literary labours given in any form to the public of the Dominion, shall be the embodiment of exact knowledge, of true wisdom and benevolence

Good missionary services have just been held in three of our churches. At one the chief speakers were the Rev. G S. Milligan A.M., and the Rev. G. Macdougal, chairman of the remote Saskatchewan District The meeting in Ottawa street church was unique in one respect, the speeches there were made by three English Methodists from cathedral cities, viz., Rev. Mr Nicols from Durham, in the shadow of whose massive temple he has often lingered; Rev. Mr. Affleck from York, who from his youth has been filled with admiration of its glorious Minster; and Rev. Mr Stephenson of London. Well did they sustain the merited reputation of English Methodists for zeal in the mission cause, by their warm, comprehensive and forceful addresses. The attendance was excellent, and the contributions in excess of those of last year

There remains but one other subject to be now mentioned—the liquor trade, and the means employed to reduce it. A year ago it was thought that the new licensing act would greatly diminish the number of liquor dealers. It has not, however, wrought this desired result. It seems to have given magistrates summary power to deal with those who sell without license Of these there have within a few months been 175 cases tried, and in 150 of them a fine of $50 imposed and exacted. Some have been fined $100 for selling liquor to Indians, whilst the number of persons, men and women, who are mulcted every week or imprisoned for short periods for drunkenness, is comparatively large. How dreadful is the relish for strong drink! How quickly it grows on a man until its indulgence becomes a maddening, fatal habit, destructive of the beautiful, and blessed relative affections of our nature, and hurries on its unhappy victim to uttermost perdition! How base the heart of those who to increase their own gain, and probably to supply cheaply the poisoned cup to its votaries, seek to evade the wholesome laws which have been enacted to regulate and diminish the injurious traffic. When shall the day arrive in which professed Christians shall be all temperance men, and professed temperance men be all Christians!

Yours truly,

E. B.

Nov. 12.

MOUNT ALLISON INSTITUTION ENDOWMENT FUND.

MY DEAR MR. EDITOR.—Additional subscriptions have been obtained, within the last three or four weeks, from the following persons, viz:—

Hon. A. J. Smith, (2nd sub'.)	$100.00
G. E. Ford, Esq	50.00
Edward Lane, Esq	50.00
Samuel Drake, Esq	50.00
Donation per Rev. J. S. Phinney	50.00
Hon. John Balderson	50.00
Major Wright, Esq	50.00
Geo Deacon, Esq	50.00
John Bryenton Esq	50.00
Benj. Balderston, junr. Esq	50.00
Isaac Seller, Esq	50.00
John Seller, Esq. (2nd subs.)	60.00
Geo. Full, Esq. (2nd subs.)	5.00
H. A. Harvie, Esq. (2nd subs.)	25.00
Robert Bridges, Esq. (2nd subs.)	30.00
George Mason, Esq	20.00
Small sums cash, 2 & 3	5.00
	$790.00

Making the total amount subscribed since Conference. $6041.00

H. PICKARD,
Agent.

Sackville, N B., Nov. 16th, 1874.

Circuit Intelligence.

BRIDGETOWN CIRCUIT.

MR. EDITOR,—Our people are now engaged in the missionary work in these provinces, being stimulated thereto by the Canadian delegates who have held such very interesting meetings in Charlottetown, P. E. I., Truro, Halifax, Windsor, Horton and here. At nearly all the places they have visited, the collections and subscriptions have been about double the amount taken last year. They told me on leaving here for Liverpool and Yarmouth last Friday, they were highly gratified with their success

I think it may be interesting to your numerous readers to know something of the Home Mission work on this circuit. About three years ago our then worthy Superintendent, Rev. W. H. Heartz, preached the first Methodist sermon in Dalhousie, a poor settlement about twelve miles south from Bridgetown. The people being very anxious to have preaching, he